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WILMINGTON POST

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THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

The nomination of Gov. Jarvis for re-election by the Democrats was a foregone conclusion to those who knew that he held the machinery of the party. He was not only nominated himself, but he took along under the same arrangement the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Robinson, Col. W. L. Saunders for Secretary of State, Dr. Worth for Treasurer, and Thos. S. Kenan for Attorney General. Gov. Jarvis is the Samuel J. Tilden of North Carolina, and there is a provincial Gramercy Park at Raleigh.

It is sufficiently strange, that after it has been an open secret for more than two years, that Gov. Seymour was prohibited by his physicians from being drawn into the agitations of politics, on account of his physical condition, all these speculations should have been extant as to making him the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Uncle Samuel Tilden has been consulting lately at Gramercy Park, with Mr. Spencer Randall, Smith M. Weed, (of cipher fragrance), Levenett Saltontall of Boston, et al., as to his chances at Cincinnati. He has sent circulars all over the country asking certain cunning questions, such as, "Is he (S. J. T.) not to-day the *de jure* President?" and asking finally if the Cincinnati Convention is not bound to make reparation to Uncle Sammy by nominating him again.

Gen. Garfield was serenaded at Washington by the Veteran Club Wednesday evening. Gen. Devens, the Attorney General, made the welcoming speech, to which Gen. Garfield replied. Then addresses were made by Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Gen. Williams of Wisconsin, Gen. Logan and others. It was an immense crowd and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

Gen. Garfield said to-night to a friend that he should make no reply to the charges brought against him; that he had fully replied some years ago, and that if his friends thought it necessary to speak they could use what he then had to say.

It is thought that the vote of North Carolina at Cincinnati will be 18 for Bayard and 2 for Horatio Seymour.

Prof. H. M. Paul of Dartmouth College has received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Tokio, in Japan.

The Republicans of Indiana, have nominated a state ticket which they intend to elect. Their ticket is, Hon. Albert G. Porter for Governor; Thos. Hanna for Lieut. Governor; R. S. Hill for Treasurer; and Judge D. P. Baldwin for Attorney General. Hon. John C. New is chairman of the State Republican Convention.

Senator Vance married at Louisville last Wednesday, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Florence S. Martin. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey of the Catholic Church. The party will spend the summer at the White Sulphur Springs.

Gen. Garfield has left for his home in Mentor, Ohio.

There was a splendid ratification meeting of the Garfield and Arthur ticket at Cooper Institute last week.

Congress adjourned on the 16th inst. without day. It has been a very flatulent body, of the do-nothing order. Its last hours were languid with the sins of its inefficient majority, and it may almost be said that it "died and made no sign."

The Democratic National Convention assembled in Cincinnati this week.

New England, New York and Pennsylvania, seem mostly to favor Uncle Samuel Tilden, but the real difficulty seems to be to agree on the most available man. Mr. Nordhoff, the *Herald* special, who is apt to be well posted, says that it is the purpose of the Tilden men to muster more than a third of the convention, and thus dictate the nomination. But he doubts if he can control 200 delegates. It will, without doubt be a mixed up body at first.

ORGANIZATION OF A GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB

WILMINGTON, N. C. June 20, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—The Republicans of the city of Wilmington met last night in mass meeting to organize a Central Garfield and Arthur Club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Geo. W. Price, jr. Upon motion Mr. Duncan Holmes was made temporary chairman, and M. W. H. Branch temporary secretary. The temporary chairman elect came forward and before taking the chair declared his allegiance "to the old National Republican party, the party of justice, pure progress and honor."

Upon motion a committee on permanent organization was appointed by the chair. The committee having retired, Col. G. L. Mabson was called, and in his usual happy manner addressed the enthusiastic assemblage. Mr. H. E. Scott was next called and responded in a glowing speech, after which the committee on permanent organization came forward and made the following report: For President, H. E. Scott; Vice-Presidents, M. W. H. Branch, Daniel Howard, H. B. Green, Sol. Nixon, Lewis Bryant and Robert Kennedy. Secretary, W. H. Howe, sr. Assistant Secretary, W. K. Price.

The President of the club was then escorted to the chair amid deafening cheers. Upon taking the chair he thanked the club for the honor conferred in a warm and hearty address.

Upon motion which was agreed to unanimously that after the adjournment that the club repair to the house of Gen. W. P. Canaday for the purpose of giving that gentleman a serenade in commemoration of his course at Chicago and fidelity to the Republican party, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

W. H. HOWE, Secretary, W. K. PRICE, Asst.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROOMS REP. EX. COMMITTEE, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, JUNE 19th 1880.

Pursuant to the call, the Republican Executive Committee for the county of New Hanover met at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the above date.

Gen. S. H. Manning, the chairman of the committee, stated the object of the meeting. His term of office as chairman having expired with this meeting, on motion of L. E. Rice Gen. Manning was re-elected Chairman.

On motion J. E. Sampson was elected Secretary.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the following persons be and they are hereby appointed to the State Convention of the Republican party which meets in Raleigh, July 7th, 1880. And it is further

Resolved, That the first four on the following list, namely, H. E. Scott of Cape Fear Township, Joseph E. Sampson of the Third Ward, L. E. Rice of Fourth Ward and George L. Mabson of the First Ward are hereby authorized and empowered to cast the vote of New Hanover county in said Convention on all questions.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

H. E. Scott, Cape Fear Township. Joseph E. Sampson, Third Ward. L. E. Rice, Fourth Ward. George L. Mabson, First Ward.

FIRST WARD.

W. H. Howe, Sr., D. C. Davis, H. Brewington, E. Nichols, S. H. Nixon, Stephen Bullard, G. P. Rourke, James P. Spann, John D. Nixon, Meuras Byrd, Sol W. Nash, Thomas Newkirk, J. C. Smith, Robert Sweat, Charles P. Geyer, Simon A. Richardson, Jeffrey Williams, Abram Mosely, David Nixon, W. P. Canaday, Owen Burney, A. A. Dudley, J. S. W. Eagles, Josh Tucker, E. A. Dudley, John Evangelist, Samuel Reid, Jacob Johnson, John O. Nixon, Davis, Thomas M. Simons, James A. Lowery, Josh Galley, Robert Phinney, J. W. Bryant, F. J. Sterling, Mills Donaldson, Wesley Lancy, Adam Brown, Beverly Scott, Duncan Shaw, Dock Wright, Bryant Holmes, Aaron Kelley, H. Lomax, James McNeill, Sol Austin, John H. Brown, Edward P. Sucker, James L. Tucker, W. J. Kellogg, E. McBride, Duncan Holmes, Ezekiah Reid, Tom Brown, Henry Lucas, Geo. W. Murray, Duncan P. Hall, Chas. Sampson, Isham Quick, Danl M. Smith, James W. Galley, Richard Holmes, Fred Andrews, Ed Van Dross, Henry Turner, Bryant McMillian, Chas. Allen, Joseph Jones, Wm. H. Chadbonna, John Suggs, Buck Wright, W. H. Cotton, Alex. Price, Ed S. Gause, Elish Gause, Gary Boyken, Charles H. Stronds, Thomas Robinson, Owen Mathis, Wm. W. Waddell, Lewis Freeman, Edward Stills, Cato Sneed, Koonce, J. M. Statcher, Frank Atkin-

son, Lewis Nixon, Thomas Rivers, Lewis Hollingsworth, Burrell Amy, James H. Foye, William Cowan, Cato Waddell, Thoms. Bell.

SECOND WARD.

S. Van Amringe, George H. Jackson, J. C. Scott, S. H. Manning, James Addison, James A. Green, George Lee, Paul McKnight, Saml Sterling, Thomas E. Scott, Robt H. Dhaney, E. H. McQuigg, Balaam Fuller, Jr., Harding Johnson, Wm. Corbett, C. E. Jevens, E. J. Penypacker, C. P. Locky, E. R. Brink, Charles R. Mallett, Daniel Howard, George E. Berden, B. G. Bates, Ed Lucas, C. R. Mallett, Jr., W. H. Scott, Wm Sullivan, Robert Washington, Washington McNeill, George W. Robinson, Joseph E. Noff, J. B. Worth, D. O'Connor, R. W. Chadwick, C. A. Poppe, E. C. Myers, Geo. Myers, J. C. Myers.

THIRD WARD.

Edward Davis, James D. Dry, Allen Evan, Alexandria Hostler, Christopher Hamilton, Richard Lewis, F. O. Sadgaur, B. R. Simons, John Williams, David J. Deal, John E. Taylor, F. W. Foster, James Wilson, David Bowen, Guy Davis, David Jones, Wm K. Price, Henry Taylor, Wm J. Stewart, B. D. Morrell, James Anderson, Stephen Bowen, Charles A. Freeman, Joshua Hamilton, Henry King, Jasper Owens, N. G. Sampson, James Sullivan, John A. Whitman, Isham Young, Joseph C. Abbott, John W. Beery, Stephen Bellamy, John A. Hargrave, James H. Lane, Benj. Roam, Prince Smith, Thomas M. Gardner.

FOURTH WARD.

Bartemus Bernard, Thomas Byrd, Jr. Lewis Bryant, Thomas Byrd, Calvin Blount, Wm Burr, Geo W. Bett, John W. Bryant, James H. Cutler, Wm T. Cutlar, Lewis H. Davis, Jackson D. Davis, Silas L. Dean, Robt D. Davis, Saml B. Foy, John Gibson, Wash Howe, Johnson Hooper, H. B. Walker, H. A. Burr, Edward Kidder, George Chadbourne, James H. Chadbourne, Wm Johnson, Chas. Jackson, Phillip Larrington, Anthony Lowe, Joseph John Norewood, John C. Norwood, John Owens, George W. Price, Jr., Josh P. Payne, Murphy McNeill, Saml G. Jenkins, Alonzo Simmon, David Sadgaur, Sr., Wright Stanley, L. A. Hart.

FIFTH WARD.

Thomas Allen, Edward Byrd, Alfred Cowan, John H. Davis, I. B. Green, James H. Green, Valentine Howe, John H. Howe, J. C. Hill, Joseph Jones, A. H. Martin, E. D. Hewlett, Benj. Merrick, Thomas P. Reed, G. W. Sheridan, Moses Grainger, Jr., Richard Jones, W. H. Hill, Preston Spriggs, Josh Hill, John W. Folley, Frank Bryant, Duke Hill, Henry Green, Anthony Howe, Jr., L. A. James, Anthony Peden, C. W. Avant, Nelson Benton, James K. Davis, Hector Davis, John J. Geyer, Hiram Harrison, Anthony Lowe, Joseph John Howe, W. A. Jordan, G. T. Littleton, John W. Moore, B. H. Fillyaw, Lewis Le Grande, Wesley Howe, Moses Grainger, Jr., David Williams, John White, Chas H. Ward, John Waddell, Solomon Moton, Wm Ellerby, W. H. Banks, G. B. Farsend, Andrew Hill, Alfred Howe, Isaac Lilly, Gabe Reeves, John Sheridan, Wm Jones, George Leonard, J. H. Harrison, Wm Warren, Joseph J. Cutlar, Abram Jones, Peter Lewis, Henry Hill, Elias Campbell, James Clark, Edward Clark, Fred Clark, Saml Clark, Wm Purnell, Frank Herring, W. H. Moore, Mingo Hill, Kenyon Byrd, Thomas Reed, James Winfield, Richard H. Jones, Alex Newton, Geoffrey Willis, Jr., Jas Banks, Halifax Leonard, Handover Johnson, Wm Buchanan, Joseph D. Sampson, Alex. Sampson, W. B. Hall, York Moore, James Jones, Jas Richardson, Thomas Meeks, Isaac W. King, Z. Boon John Phillips, George Hooper.

CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP.

H. C. Tate, Thos. Harrell, Primus Agcock, T. H. Hill, J. Q. Adams, Randall Jordan, Ben Armstrong, Edward Jones, Calvin Bizzell, Bunn Bryant, London Bizzell, Ned Cameron, Wright Dickson, Cicero Dickson, Wm Fonville, Jerre Fonville, Holly Grady, Geo Grady, Prince Nixon, John Newkirk, Samuel Peebles, Ed Sharpless, J. A. Sharpless, Abram Sharpless, Frank Toomer, Chas Toomer, Chas H. Thomas, Emanuel Williams, Geo Williams, Isaac Wilcox, John Caston, Henry H. Kelly, Wm Moore, Zeb Meely, John Moore, Thos Moore, J. D. Mosely, J. L. Mosely, Haywood Newkirk, James Newkirk, Esick Newkirk, S. C. Nixon, Andrew Nixon, John Pleasants, Samuel Register, E. P. Simmons, P. D. Sharpless, Boston Spelman, Robert Thomas, Emanuel Telle, Blackwell Williams, Murphy Ward, Luke Grady, Samuel Burney, Cass Hill, Edward Jones, Henry Jones, Rev Geo G. McGhee.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

Henry Atkins, Anthony St. George, Joseph Pickett, Baston, Thos. Price, Ed McCabe, E. Green, Alex. Galloway, W. W. Humphrey, Joseph Highsmith, Owen Jones, John Highsmith, Henry Miller, Jason Loftin, James Richardson, Jordan Nixon, H. D. Sampson, Isiah St. George, John Campbell, Ivey White, Samuel Ennett, John A. Holt, Harkless James, Henry Clay, John Green, John Moore, Martin Swain, James A. Hewlett, A. R. Black, Mordacia Foy, Wm Davis, Martine Loftin Sam Hines, Lewis Nixon, Jordan Lemon John Nixon, Sam Peden, Lewis Spencer, David Loftin, Church Hines, Nelson Davis, George Williams, Isaac Spencer, Wm Daniels, Moses Evans, Zeph Howe, M. Hansley, J. W. Lowrey, Henry Mack, Thomas Moore, Andrew Spencer, Joseph Wright, Wm Winters, Jesse Brown, Nelson Davis, John Evans, Tom Green, Daniel Hines, John Henry Hill, Alex. Stedman, George Williams, Gilbert Whitfield, J. H. Dorsett, Sunday Wallace, Burrell Siderbury, Harry Shadwick, Thomas Howe.

MASONBORO TOWNSHIP.

Elijah Hewlett, Joseph Smith, John Waddell, Wm H. Waddell, John Hewlett, George Hewlett, John J. Hewlett, Wm Pratt Emanuel Rhodes, Thomas Campbell, John Vines, Halifax Leonard, Wm McLaurin, J. W. Daddell, Joseph O. Waddell, Casson Baker, Richard Smith, Henry Jones, Richard King, John G. Wagner, O. H. Robinson, Alonzo Hewlett, Joseph F. Walton.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP.

B. W. Wade, Solomon Bowen, Henry G. Davis, Wm H. Williams, Henry Davis, R. Bruce Freeman, Nelson Hankins, Anthony Hawes, Cuffy Sanders, Lewis Wade, Stephen Keys, Joseph Davis, Thomas A. Davis, Wm Turley, Joseph J. Atwood, Cosar Blackledge, Chas W. Davis, Frank Farrior, Joseph Harris, Charles Hill, Henry Houston, John Wicheell, Elijah Moore, Wm McNeill, Lott Southernland, Charles James, Clayton Moore, Jesse E. Lowe Brewster Faison.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Resolved, That the following persons be and they are hereby appointed from New Hanover county as delegates to the congressional convention of this 3d congressional district, when called, and it is resolved further, that E. R. Brink of ward 2d, G. W. Price, Jr. of ward 4th, E. J. Penypacker of ward 2nd, and Jos. C. Hill of ward 5th, are hereby authorized and empowered to cast the vote of New Hanover county in said convention, on all questions and 50 others to be appointed by the chairman as alternates.

ALTERNATES TO CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST WARD.

Jas A. Lowery, W. H. Howe, F. W. Foster, H. Reid, H. Brewington, James Lane, Thos Beck, W. J. Kellogg, Duncan Holmes, J. H. Brown, Wm Chadbourne, Henry Price.

SECOND WARD.

S. H. Manning, W. H. Gerken, Geo E. Berden, J. C. Scott, Jos H. Neff, Daniel Howard, Sacy VanAmringe.

THIRD WARD.

Henry Taylor, Joo Hargrove, T. M. Gardner, N. G. Sampson, Jas Dry, J. H. Whitman, W. K. Price, Ed Davis.

FOURTH WARD.

J. K. Cutlar, L. E. Rice, Geo Chadbourne, Lewis Bryant, J. C. Smith, Sol Nixon, Wm Johnson, Rev Wm H. Banks, Jas Wilson, Jas H. Chadbourne.

FIFTH WARD.

I. W. King, H. H. Hankins, Richard Jones, Geo W. Howe, Anthony Howe, Henry Green, W. Avant, Wm Winfield, Alfred Howe, W. E. Sellers, S. T. Potts.

CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP.

John F. Garrell, Henry Thomas, Richard Waters.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

D. C. Davis, A. R. Black, John Holt, Jas Pigott.

MASONBORO TOWNSHIP.

Elijah Hewlett, John G. Wagner, W. H. Waddell, Wm McLaurin.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP.

Balaam Wade, Wm Davis, Lewis Davis, Mr. Hanks.

O. motion the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

S. H. MANNING, Chm'n.

J. F. SAMPSON, Secretary.

SHIPWRECK.

The national line steamship Queen collided with the anchor line steamer Anchoria on last Sunday afternoon in a dense fog in longitude 67°-42' and latitude 40°-33'. Their bows were terribly crushed, but owing to the perfection of their compartments they did not sink, but came back to New York in safety. No lives lost but passengers much frightened.

The German barque Caselia ran into an iceberg in latitude 45°-50' carrying away all her head gear and rendering her bows sunder.

The collision between the Sound steamers Narragansett and Stonington on Long Island Sound last Friday week, by which the Narragansett was sunk in five minutes, losing at least fifty lives, is given in long detail in the New York papers. It was a terrible calamity of which we gave the substance last Sunday morning.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The days are now at their longest and on Tuesday they will begin to shorten.

A new colored church is being erected next to the corner of Eighth and Castle streets.

It is rumored that the little steamer Elizabeth will discontinue her trips to Smithville about the 1st of July.

The floating compress has been changed into a steam barge and will hereafter be known as the Davenport.

Mr. J. W. Barnes has shipped a very large amount of vegetables this season, to northern markets.

Mr. Richard Savage, elder brother of City Treasurer, Capt. Henry Savage, died in Wheeling, West Virginia, on Monday last.

Iron bands have been placed around that portion of the First Presbyterian Church steeple in which the city clock now rests.

List your taxes. The law makes it a misdemeanor if your taxes are not listed. The time is fast drawing to a close.

It is stated in some of the papers that the Western Union and the American Telegraph Companies are to be consolidated.

A colored man, was drowned at Smithville Monday. He was bathing in the river, and was seized with cramp, it is supposed.

The schedule of the Carolina Central Railway has been changed so as to run in close connection with trains on the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line road.

Mrs. Junius D. Gardner of this city has fallen heir to a handsome fortune left by her great-grandfather who died in England in 1802.

Delegates to the Congressional Convention from New Hanover county are unanimous for W. P. Canaday for Congress, so we are requested to state.

The splendid iron tonic of Dr. Harter of St. Louis, cures nearly all diseases of the liver, such as dyspepsia, general debility, want of vitality, &c. For sale by all druggists.

The residence of Mrs. Owens, a widow lady, residing near the corner of Fifth and Church streets has been visited twice in the last week by burglars. They were frightened off both times.

HONORARY DEGREE.—Trinity College in this state, has conferred the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Edwin A. Yates, the popular pastor of the First Street M. E. Church, in this city.

At the last term of the Superior Court for New Hanover county, which ended last week, judgments, were had in 32 cases; non-suits, 8; decrees 14; cases continued, 102.

A slight change in the schedule of the through freight and accommodation trains on the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads goes into effect on Monday.

Our drug stores are now supplied with "Malt Bitters," the new Food Medicine which has done so much good and comes to us so highly recommended. Try it. It may save you a heavy doctor's bill.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. 4t

The enumerators of the census for this city have completed their work, and as soon as the names enumerated are transcribed they will sit at the Court House for two days as required by law to correct the list. The population as it now appears is about 19,000.

A burglar tried to effect an entrance into the residence of Mr. John Neimeyer on the corner of Sixth and Orange streets on Thursday morning but were seen, and as they received a warm reception will hardly go back again.

Second Assistant Engineer C. F. Angel, of the Revenue Cutter Colfax, has been placed on waiting orders and Mr. J. G. Hall, of Baltimore, assigned to the place on the Colfax vacated by Mr. Angel. Mr. Hall has arrived and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

A cyclone, accompanied with a hail storm, passed over a small portion of Pender county on last Friday. It originated near South Washington, and then passed down to Cyprus Creek, its path being about five miles long and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in width.

A SAD FATALITY.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Alex. McCabe of Edgecombe, a prominent white Republican, was shot dead in a riot at Tarboro on Thursday. A Mr. Duggan, Register of Deeds of Edgecombe is seriously wounded. McCabe has been several terms a member of the legislature. We have no further particulars.

The wife of David Jones, a well known dryman of this city, has given birth recently to triplets. The first was born last Friday night, the second on Saturday night and the third on Sunday night, but only the oldest has survived. At last accounts the mother and her child were doing very well. The mother is about 35 years old and has grown children.

The brig Dos Cunados has been purchased by Mr. E. G. Barker and Capt. Fred. Small. She is now under the American flag, with her name changed to the Fred. B. Rice. She will hail from Wilmington, N. C. The brig is now being refitted, and will go on the ways next week for thorough repairs to her bottom. Capt. Small will command her.

Iron bands have been placed around that portion of the First Presbyterian Church steeple in which the city clock now rests.

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MASONIC NEWS.—The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the United States holds its next triennial meeting in Detroit on the 25th of August ensuing.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar will be held in Chicago, August 17th.

Messrs. H. H. Munson, W. R. Kenan and, W. H. Chadbourne, of this city will be in attendance.

Before the adjournment of the last term of the Superior Court, Solicitor Galloway reported that, agreeably to the requirements of the law, he made due inspection of the office of the Superior Court Clerk of the county of New Hanover, and found the several dockets kept with neatness and accuracy, and the various papers and documents filed with due regard to the public convenience.

IDENTIFIED.—Young Silverthorn, the maniac who was picked up in this city some weeks ago and who was subsequently sent to the insane department of the poor house, turns out to be a son of ex-State Senator Silverthorn, of Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey. Senator Silverthorn has been notified of his son's whereabouts and will no doubt come or send after him.

THE RACE.—A challenge race between the yachts Restless and Ripple was sailed over the Wrightsville course on Thursday. A stiff breeze was blowing, and the yachts sailed under double reefs. The Restless started at 4h and 1m and the Ripple at 4h 4m and 10s. The contest resulted in favor of the Restless, which came in on the finish at 5:53.

TANNERIES.—Mr. W. H. M. Koch has erected a tannery on Third, between Wooster and Dawson streets. Mr. J. W. Hewett, a tanner of many years experience, is the superintendent, and work is progressing finely. The leather tanned is said to be very fine, and judges are much pleased with it. Mr. Isaac Wells is erecting a tannery about two

THE WILMINGTON POST
W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1880.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
OF NEW YORK.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull late U. S. Senator from Illinois and then a Republican, is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. This venerable old gentleman never is so happy as when he is in a minority, for then he can grumble as much as he pleases.

At the great meeting at Cooper Institute the other evening, Judge Tourgee, the now famous author of "The Fool's Errand," is reported to have said, "the party must not be too sure that it will not again face a solid south. It is just as easy to put graveyards into a census as into the ballot box, and when you read the census you will find the south wonderfully populous. Southern Democrats will not lose their grip if they can help it. We don't do things by halves in the south."

There is a touch of the heraldic suggested by the death of ex-Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware. He was the son of that James A. Bayard, who resigned from Congress to be Minister to France, and from the Senate in 1814, to fill important diplomatic positions abroad. He was a Senator from 1851 to 1864, and then for another term, and was a long time chairman of the committee on Judiciary. In 1869 he was succeeded by his son, the present Thos. F. Bayard, and subsequently having been appointed to fill out the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Riddle, he was in the Senate as the colleague of his son, both from the same state. It is the only instance where a father and son both sat as colleagues from the same state. Augustus C. Dodge of Iowa, however, was a Senator from 1848 to 1855, and at the same time his son, Henry Dodge, was a Senator from Wisconsin, from 1848 to 1867. There have been four Bayards in the Senate from Delaware, and three Frelinghuysens and three Stocktons from New Jersey, in lineal descent.

That brilliant foreseer of natural occurrences, such as tidal waves, tremendous cyclones, "normous droughts" and the like, (Prof. John H. Ioe of St. Louis, announces that tornadoes have a great attraction for metals. Anything made of iron, tin, zinc or copper, is the natural haunt of these devastating tornadoes, and they will go right by a shingled or slated roof and remorselessly lift it off and bear away the first tin roof they see. They especially revel in gas works. They like railroads too, because they are largely iron, and also machine shops, saw mills and cotton mills. They swoop from one stream or lake to another, and take great delight in water-spouts. It strikes one that some of this information has not been new for several centuries, during which common men have observed that thunderstorms followed streams and hovered over wet land, and lightning was in the habit of striking steeple pieces of iron. It is rather our opinion that mere wind fancies the pine barrens and the Sahara desert as much as it does these metals.

OUR CANDIDATE.

We have been waiting to see the letter of the committee appointed to notify Gen. Garfield of his nomination and his reply thereto, because, although we have the Republican platform adopted by the Chicago Convention, it will be only fair and civil to wait until the candidate himself speaks. The situation of General Garfield is more peculiar than that of Hayes in 1876, though similar in the matter of not being a prominent candidate at the outset. All the elements of the Convention at this time were more fixed in their opinions than in 1876, better disciplined, less open to compromise. Grant's strength, Blaine's strength, and Sherman's strength, stood out, well defined and apparent after a few ballots, and each seemed to grow more fixed and inflexible. The one or two votes which Garfield was receiving were merely of the "Barkis is willing" order, but for a long time hardly a possibility. It was not until John Sherman gave the nod to his faithful adherents that Garfield had any showing at all. The Grant men stood solidly entrenched within the fatal third term, and the Blaine men were full of buoyant expectancy. When it became apparent that Sherman's strength was likely to go over to Garfield solidly it was noticed to Blaine's column that only it had the opportunity to go the same way. Therefore the result.

We are not, in alluding to these facts, intending to leave the inference that the antecedent conditions of the Convention, are to color the canvass or affect the status of the different wings which existed inside the party, but

rather to say that it is an occasion which requires all that broad and generous equipoise, all that catholicity and scope of reasoning, all the best emotions obtaining in the higher realms of statesmanship, all the discretion and cool judgment, of which the candidate has heretofore given evidence that he was master, to go through the canvass successfully. Grant that there is a dominating unity of opinion in the Republican party, grant that there is a super imposing gravity in the cardinal doctrines which have inspired their action heretofore, grant that there is a profoundly patriotic sentiment in the party more powerful than grudges and animosities, and still we cannot disguise the fact that potent words of pacification are demanded from the highest influences in the organization.

A good deal of the character of the canvass will depend upon the course of our Democratic opponents. Notwithstanding the colossal reputation which Gen. Garfield has achieved as a statesman really national and patriotic, there seems to be a disposition among our opponents to give him no credit for the estimable qualities which his career has developed, but to commence a sort of mud-throwing process which will distort the canvass into disgusting dirtiness. There are some politicians whose natural food is political filth. There is an attractiveness to a certain class of politicians in scandal-mongering that is so overwhelming that they can see nothing estimable in an opponent, and adopt any language that is not that of a black-guard. It is a game that two can play at, especially if certain persons who have aspirations, are nominated at Cincinnati. These people who are never so happy as when they can discover some disreputable allegation against an opposing candidate can have their fill of slang and scandal if they desire it. For ourselves we prefer something like respectability in these things, and an appeal to the calm judgment and conscience of the American people.

In conclusion, we take the opportunity to say some pleasant things of Gen. Garfield. It is no common American that has been picked up by accident, and made a figure-head for this occasion. It is a citizen who is a fit exponent of the best type of Americans. It is somebody that we can support with that ardor, self-satisfaction and pride due to a great national servant and leader, at the same time. Any one who has watched his public career and observed his bearing either in triumph or defeat, either in the pride and pomp of powerful majorities, or in the embarrassments of popiless minorities, cannot fail to have seen that there is something regal in his tread which befits a great popular leader—aye, the Chief Magistrate of a great people. We believe him to be a candidate, who if elected, as we confidently believe he will be, will guard the interests of this people with a tried experience and a sacredness of conscience, worthy of our most illustrious Presidents.

THE VETO OF THE MARSHALS' BILL.

The stinging words with which the President withholds his assent to the Marshals' bill will command the respect and admiration of the country. We published the bill in full in our issue of the 6th of June without any comment except that it ought to be entitled, "An Act to Encourage Fraud and Intimidation at the Polls." To any one who desires to read the bill again we refer to the number of the Post above mentioned.

The President informs Congress that "The present bill proceeds upon a construction of the Constitution as to the powers of the national government, which is in direct conflict with the judgement of the highest judicial tribunal of our country," and then says that the present bill provides for a set of officials which have no responsibility to any constitutional head, and who have no protection under constitutional law. He further asserts that, "The so-called deputy marshals provided for in this bill will have no executive head, no responsibility to any one, and no authority to call a posse comitatus to their aid if resisted. They are not protected by the criminal statutes in the performance of their duty; they cannot keep the peace or make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence; no oaths of office are required of them; they give no bond and they are not punishable for neglect of duty or misconduct in office. In all these respects this bill makes a radical change between the powers of United States officers at national elections and the powers uniformly possessed and exercised by state officers at state elections. This discrimination against the authority of the United States is a departure from the usage of the Government, established by precedents beginning with the earliest statutes on the subject and violating the true principles of the Constitution."

This fierce and unanswerable arraignment of this Democratic Congress, as if the cover were lifted off the pot of an infamous conspiracy to de-throne the power of the federal government, so that the people can look in upon and get a clear view of the seething mass of treason to the government, from this infamous scheme to strip from the government of the United States of

the power vested in it by the Constitution, the people of the United States will be able to infer what would be the debauched character of our national law if they had full control of the nation.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

Senator Conkling arrived in Washington yesterday evening and registered at Wormley's. He retired early, being much fatigued. In conversation he said he still thought Grant the strongest and best candidate the Republican party could put in the field, but General Garfield he regarded as, next to Grant, the best possible candidate that could have been selected. Victory was assured by the nomination. He predicted New York's giving a Republican majority in November of at least 50,000 over a united Democracy. He, however, was confident that under no circumstances would the Democratic factions in that state unite.

From Chicago to Cleveland by railroad, Gen. Garfield's journey was one long, grand, enthusiastic reception. At nearly every station there were signs of welcome. Flags were displayed, bands of music played and cannon broke forth their salutes.

On arriving at Cleveland there was a salute of 100 guns, a general turnout of Garfield clubs of the city, and such mottos on transparencies as: "Ohio's Senator, Ohio's Major-General, Ohio's President; solid for the carpenter President; the true favorite son of the Union. He, who at the age of 16 steered a canal-boat, will steer the ship of state at 50."

On the next day he was escorted to the Hiram Institute, several miles distant, where he fitted for college, and of which he was afterwards the head, where he presided at the anniversary.

The Union League Club at New York held a meeting and endorsed the nomination of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur, and the action at Chicago generally. Congratulations, celebrations, glorifications and jollifications are being held all over the United States, and in the great cities mammoth gatherings of the people and most brilliant festivities in honor of the event.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean accepts the nomination, but says: "The sky immediately overhead is clear now; the thunder of cannon shakes the land into throbs of excitement; but there are clouds in the horizon, and there is an ominous murmur behind them. There may be work of a character not accomplished by cheering alone ere a twelve-month has passed. If so, let us hope that the simple citizen who yesterday felt the blow of a Nation he had saved will be at hand once more to aid us with his counsels and his heroism."

One of the correspondents of the New York Times, sent to Chicago to observe the situation says:

Journeying from Chicago to this city with returning delegates, and having brief opportunities, in conversation with them and with men from four states who were present at, or interested as Republicans in the results of the Convention, to learn with what temper the nominations are received, it was extremely gratifying to find that the common verdict is one of approval at the selection of Garfield and Arthur.

Ohio was overjoyed at Gen. Garfield's nomination, and at Toledo and Cleveland, where he had just been received and feted with a degree of warmth and cordiality never before accorded to any man since Lincoln, the praises of the leading candidate were coupled with those of Gen. Arthur.

Everywhere in Ohio, along the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad the campaign has been started with amazing promptitude and unusual energy. Local newspapers were out with the names of the candidates at the heads of their editorial pages. Hasty constructed banners bearing the names of the candidates were frequently seen.

The Erie people expect great things for Delegate Grier, and as Gen. Garfield is as well known in Western Pennsylvania as he is in Ohio, it is expected that that part of the Keystone state will vie with Ohio in helping the "tow-path-boy," the gallant soldier, and the eminent civilian to the chief magistracy.

He goes on to say that the joyous congratulations at Buffalo, Erie, Sandusky, Onondaga, Toledo and Utica are general, and that Grant clubs are turned into Garfield and Arthur clubs.

Some of Sherman's friends here (Washington) think that Blaine could have been willing to give up his own chances Monday night. First night there was a consultation here between Blaine and Sherman in the presence of a few mutual friends, and both candidates gave it as their determination to beat the third term, even if they had to sacrifice themselves. As between Sherman and Garfield, Blaine was somewhat indifferent, but from what can be learned here, it appears that some of his friends in the delegation telegraphed him that Sherman might result in the nomination of Grant. Blaine says that this was his fear, but above all things he desired to defeat the third term candidate, believing that Grant's nomination would wreck the party. Still, there are many who believe that had Blaine taken hold with energy when his own defeat seemed assured he could have carried the nomination of Sherman.

A Vermont man's mother-in-law was killed by the cars, and he got \$22,000 from the railroad company. It never rains but it pours.

GEN'L JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

The Choice of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency—His Early Struggles With Poverty—Canal-Boatman, School Teacher and State Senator—His Services on the Battle Field—His Congressional Record.

Major-General James Abram Garfield, who has been called to lead the Republican party in the coming national campaign, is a man who may truly be said to have carved his own pathway, unaided and alone, from the lowest rank in life to the proudest position to which an American citizen can aspire. He is not yet 40 years of age, and more than half of his life was spent in a courageous struggle to gain an education, with poverty contesting an advance inch by inch. He is another striking example of the tendency of this Republic to seek for her rulers among those who come from the most humble classes of her citizens, and to honor those who have deserved honors by a noble bearing in the battle of life. Gen. Garfield is the only one of his family who has risen above quiet mediocrity, but he has raised the family name by a persistent fight against all obstacles, which must command the respect even of his political enemies.

Gen. James A. Garfield was born in the village of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about 12 miles from Cleveland, Nov. 19, 1831. His parents were both of New England extraction. His father, Abraham Garfield, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., but his family had lived in Massachusetts for generations. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Ballou, and she was a niece of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, a noted Universalist clergyman of New Hampshire, in which state she was born. James was the youngest of four sons, and his father died in 1833, when the future General was scarcely 2 years old, leaving his children dependent solely on their mother. Mrs. Garfield was a woman of remarkable business qualities, and it is from her that James inherited his persevering nature. With the aid of her three older boys she managed to support herself and the family on the little farm left by her husband, and James, from his earliest years, was obliged to aid to the extent of his ability in the general work about his home. But he liked work, and it was said of him when a boy that there was "not a lazy hair in his head." He was a poor boy, and saw no means of making a living but by manual labor, and he applied himself to learn the trade of a carpenter. During the summer months he toiled early and late on his mother's farm, and the winter days he passed at his carpenter's bench, doing such little jobs of simple workmanship as the neighbors required. There was a village school, so called, in Orange, where the citizens met on winter evenings to read and discuss the books which they possessed, and this young Garfield attended, picking up such information as he could in the capacity of a listener. All this time he had never been taught to read or write, and no observer of this thoughtful boy, listening to the reading of a newspaper at the age of 16, could by any possibility have foreseen in him the future leader of a great national party.

Ready money was a commodity of which the young farmer and carpenter saw but little, and as the ambition to secure an education, which had been growing on him as his mind was opened to the events of the world in the village "school," could only be realized by means of money, he naturally cast about him for some vocation which would bring him that article. The Ohio Canal passed within a short distance of the Garfield farm, and James discovered that the canal-men were paid in cash, and made better wages than he could realize by farming and carpentering. In his seveneenth year he determined to become a canal-man, and secured a position as driver of one of the boats. His care and attention to his humble business attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was soon promoted to the more dignified post of holding the tiller of the boat. He continued in this business, saving what little of his earnings he could, for about 18 months, until the fall of 1848, when he determined to advance a step, and ship as a sailor on the lakes. At this time, however, an attack of fever and ague rendered his executing his plans, and drove him back to his mother's house an invalid. This sickness proved the turning point in his life, and as a result of it, James A. Garfield, instead of burying himself in the fore-castle of a ship, became one of the leading men in the American Republic.

He remained prostrated in his mother's house for three months, and during that time made the acquaintance of Samuel D. Bates who was teaching the district school that winter. Bates had been attending the "Geauga Seminary" in an adjoining county, and his conversation so fired the ambition of young Garfield, which had almost pined away under the influence of his canal-boat associates, that he determined to forsake his idea of becoming a sailor, and make an attempt to secure an education. He had managed with the aid of some friends, to learn to read, and could do some simple sums in arithmetic, and with this knowledge as a basis he started, in March, 1849, for Chester, where the academy was situated. He was accompanied by his cousin and another young man from his village, and the three took with them frying-pans and dishes, as they were too poor to pay for

board as well as education. They rented a room in an old unpainted frame building, near the academy, and began to work. Garfield studied hard, and progressed rapidly. His heart was in his work, and he distanced many competitors who had enjoyed far better advantages than himself. He worked mornings, evenings and Saturdays, in the carpenter's shops of Chester, and thus managed to earn his living while prosecuting his studies. When the summer vacation came, he worked steadily, and thus created a fund to pay his tuition for the next term. At the end of this he had gained sufficient knowledge to warrant him in teaching a district school, and thus, by teaching in summer, and working hard evenings, he not only managed to pay the expenses of his own education at the academy, but to lay by a fund to pay for a collegiate course, upon which he was now determined to enter. In 1851 he left the academy and went to the Hiram Eclectic Institute, where he continued to prosecute his studies.

In 1854, Mr. Garfield, then a man of 23 years, concluded that he knew enough to pass examination for admission to college, and the only drawback in the way now was the money to pay for his course. During his five years of study and work, he had established a fund for this purpose, but with all his industry and economy, he had not been able to accumulate the necessary sum by several hundred dollars. His life at the academy, however, had established for him a reputation for honesty and persistency of purpose, which stood him in good stead. A gentleman agreed to advance him the money, taking as security a life insurance policy, which the young man being healthy and robust found no difficulty in securing. Pecuniary difficulties being thus disposed of, he was ready to start, and after canvassing the merits of several colleges, he settled upon Williams, at Williamstown, in Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1854 he was admitted to the Junior Class of that institution. He was now thrust into the society of polished young students, who looked somewhat contemptuously on the rough western farmer and carpenter who had dropped among them. His experience in a social point of view was far from pleasant, and he was the subject of many rude remarks and much rude treatment. He had come to Williams, however, for a purpose, and that purpose he kept steadily in view. He needed the slight which he constantly received, he applied himself energetically to his studies, and in 1856, two years after his admission, he was graduated, bearing off the Metaphysical honor of his class, which is esteemed at Williams as among the highest within the gift of the institution to the graduating members. This was ample recompense for all the slights which he had endured while struggling for the high prize.

Garfield was now 25 years of age, and had, as the result of his 20 years' labor, a collegiate education, his clothes, his diploma, and a debt of \$450. He had no time for leisure. His business now was to find something to do, and free himself from debt. Before going to college, he had joined to sect of the "Disciples," better known as "Campbellites," from their founder, Alexander Campbell. This sect had a numerous membership in Ohio, and all the Garfield family were connected with it. The "Eclectic Institute," in Hiram was the college of this sect, and it was natural that Mr. Garfield should turn his eyes to the struggling little college which he had left as a pupil but two years before. He returned to Hiram, where he was made professor of Latin and Greek in the institute. Plain living and high thinking was the order of the day at the institute. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor, and the college was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, faithful study done, and many ambitious plans framed. President Garfield, after his first year, was made President of the institution, and in this capacity he not only taught and lectured, but preached. According to the creed of the "Disciples," any person having the power, was entitled to preach, and the President of the college was expected to deliver a sermon every Sunday as a part of his official duty. President Garfield preached with great force, and his tone spread all through the Campbellite settlement. It was this fact that gave rise to the story that he had been a minister, a story which he has taken occasion to deny publicly on several occasions. With all this work on his hands, President Garfield continued to study law, the profession which he had marked out for himself, but which he has never been called on to practice to any extent.

In 1857, while Professor of Latin and Greek at the Eclectic Institute, Mr. Garfield was married to Miss Lucetta Rudolph, the daughter of a farmer living near Hiram, whose acquaintance he had made while studying at the academy, where she was a pupil. The marriage was one purely of love, and much of the husband's prosperity in life has been due to the quiet influence of the wife. He purchased a little cottage, fronting on the college campus, and they began their wedded life, poor, but in debt, but with brave hearts. Mrs. Garfield is a quiet, thoughtful, and refined woman, fond of reading and study, and of a warm heart. Two years after his marriage the political life of Gen. Garfield began. His sermons had attracted attention to him, and in 1859 he was brought forward by the anti-slavery people of Portage and Summit counties as their candidate for State Senator. He was elected by a large majority, and, young as he was, he at once took high rank in the Ohio Legislature, as a man uniformly well informed on the subjects of legislation, and effective and powerful in debate. He seemed always prepared to speak, and always spoke fluently and well. When the secession of the southern states began, Mr. Garfield's course was manly and outspoken, and he was among the foremost to maintain the right of the National Government to coerce seceded states. When the time came for appointing the officers for the Ohio troops, the Legislature was still in session, and Garfield at once avowed his intention of entering the service. He had not resigned the Presidency of the Hiram Institute upon being elected to the Senate, but now he sent in his resignation, and prepared to place himself and his abilities wholly at the service of the National Government.

Gen. Garfield's military career was not of a nature to subject him to trials on a large scale. He was appointed

Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment by Gov. Dennison, Aug. 14, 1861, but was not until Dec. 14, 1861, that he was sent to the front. The regiment was then sent to Carettsburg, Ky., and Col. Garfield was ordered to report to Gen. Buell in person. That officer assigned him to the command of the Seventeenth Brigade, and ordered him to drive the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall out of the Sandy Valley, in Eastern Kentucky. Gen. Buell was preparing to advance on the rebel position at Bowling Green, but until March shall have been driven back, such an advance would be perilous, if not actually impossible. The untired Colonel of the raw Forty-second Ohio undertook this task, and on his success the whole army of the department depended. Marshall had under his command nearly 5,000 men, and to attack him Col. Garfield had four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry. The rebels were stationed at the Village of Paintsville, 60 miles up the Sandy Valley, but Marshall hearing of the advance of Garfield, fell back to Prestonburg, leaving a small body of cavalry near its old position to protect his trains. On the 9th of January, 1862, Col. Garfield advanced on Marshall's new position, and his troops were rapidly pushing forward in the fast gathering darkness, when Marshall abandoned his position, fired his camp equipage and stores, and began a retreat which was not ended until he had reached Abington, Va. Col. Garfield pursued the flying enemy the next day, and some prisoners were taken, but the rebels had too long a start, and Col. Garfield finally gave over the pursuit. This operation in the Sandy Valley was conducted with such energy and skill as to receive the special commendation of the commanding General and the government, and Col. Garfield was made brigadier-general in acknowledgment of his services. On his arrival at Louisville, the Army of the Ohio was already beyond Nashville, on its march into Grant's district of Pittsburg Landing. Gen. Garfield hastened after it, assumed command of the Twentieth Brigade, and reached the field of Pittsburg Landing on the second day of the battle, participating in its closing scenes. The next day he moved with Sherman's advance, and had a sharp encounter with the enemy's rear guard a few miles beyond the battle field. His brigade bore its full share in the tedious siege operations before Corinth, and was among the earliest in entering the abandoned town after Gen. Beauregard's evacuation.

His old malady, fever and ague, contracted in the days of his two-patch service, was aggravated in the malarious climate of the south, and Gen. Garfield was sent home on sick leave about the 1st of August, 1862, remaining until January, 1863, when he was ordered to join Gen. Rosecrans as Chief of Staff. In this position he remained until his military career closed. From the day of his appointment he became an intimate associate and confidential adviser of his chief, and bore a prominent part in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of 1863. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, and for his bravery and generalship in that engagement he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

At this point the military career of Gen. Garfield practically came to an end. In 1862, while absent with the army, and without solicitation on his part, he had been elected to Congress from the old Giddings district (the 15th), in which he resided, and believing that his path of usefulness lay in the direction to which his constituents pointed, he resigned his commission Dec. 5, 1863, and entered upon the duties of a statesman's life. In Congress he at once took a high rank, and from his admission to the House of Representatives to the present time he has been an active, energetic, hard worker. He first served on the Committee on Military Affairs, where, by his activity, industry, and familiarity with the wants of the army, he did as signal service as he could have done in the field. He soon became known as a powerful speaker, remarkably ready, and always effective in debate, while in the committee he proved himself an invaluable worker. His party re-nominated him by acclamation on the expiration of his term, and on his return to the House he was given a leading place on its leading committees on Ways and Means. Here he soon rose to great influence. He studied the whole range of financial questions with the assiduity of his college days, so that he is looked upon to-day as one of the ablest of our national financiers. He stood by his party, and his party stood by him, re-electing him successively to the Thirtieth, Thirtieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses. During these several terms he has served as the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of the Appropriations Committee. This last Chairmanship he held until 1875, when the Democrats came into power. Two years later, when James G. Blaine went to the Senate, Gen. Garfield became by common consent the Republican leader in the House, a position which he has maintained ever since. In January the seat of Allen G. Thurman, who retired on the 4th of March, he received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus for this position, an honor never conferred before on any man by any party in the state of Ohio.

In appearance, Gen. Garfield is very commanding and impressive. He stands 6 feet high, and is broad-shouldered and strongly built. His head is unusually large, and his forehead remarkably high. He wears light brown hair and beard, and has light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full lips, and usually wears a slouch hat, and always dresses plainly. He is temperate in all things except brain work, and is devoted to his wife and children, of whom he has five living, two having died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, are attending school in New Hampshire, while the two younger, Irvin and Albert, live with their parents. His only daughter, Mary, is a 12. His mother is still living, and forms one of his family. Gen. Garfield has a house in Washington, where he spends his winters, and a man in Menard, Lake county, Ohio, who spends all his time when not engaged in the capital. His farm comprises 125 acres of land, which is highly cultivated, and

here the General finds a recreation of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the buildings, fences, and orchards. He has never forgotten the lessons learned when he made his living by farming, and he is as genial and hearty a friend to the farmers who surround him as to the magnates who court his society in Washington. He sprang from the people, and he is emphatically one of the people.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The statement is made in certain quarters that Gen. Garfield's record on the tariff question will injure him in the campaign. Certain charges of this nature which were circulated at the time of his nomination for United States Senator were met by him in the following, written to a member of the Ohio Senate:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1879.
DEAR SIR: Yours of the 12th inst., enclosing a slip from the Columbus Dispatch, is received. The writer of that article is either stupidly ignorant or a willful falsifier. I have voted for every Republican tariff bill which has passed the House since I have been a member of it. I have made at least four elaborate speeches on the tariff since I have been in Congress, besides numerous short speeches in debates. My first full speech on the subject was in 1866, the second in 1870, and the third and fourth in 1878. I have been recognized for several years past as the leader of the Republican party on this subject, and every Republican member of the House knows my position, and, as I believe, approves it. In 1868, I made a speech in favor of the resumption of specie payments, in which I discussed elaborately the doctrine of money, and the obligation of the nation to pay its debt. The Secretary of the Treasury sent some copies of that speech to our Ministers in London, believing that it would strengthen our credit abroad. John Bright received a copy, and was so pleased with it that he had me elected an honorary member of the "Cobden Club." I had never before heard of this club, and up to that time Charles Sumner was the only member of Congress who had ever been thus complimented. Some years after that I learned that the Cobden Club believed in free trade, as nearly all Englishmen do, but, of course, I was in no way responsible for the belief. This matter had been repeatedly explained in the iron districts, and it is fully understood by our leading iron men. I represent one of the heaviest iron districts in Ohio, and in Mahoning county, where the largest mills and furnaces are situated, I ran ahead of the state and county ticket last year, and I have the support of almost every intelligent manufacturer of the district. I write this freely, that you may understand how entirely without foundation the article in the Dispatch. Very truly, yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

WHAT THE REBELLION COST—\$6,796,792,509.

In response to the Senate resolution of March 8, Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished to that body an elaborate statement showing the expenses of the Government "on account of the war of the rebellion from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive." The statement exhibits the great expenditures, the ordinary expenditures, and the expenditures growing out of the war in all the various branches of the service, either directly or indirectly affected by the war. The grand totals are as follows: Gross expenditures, \$6,796,792,509; ordinary expenditures, \$609,519,124; expenditures growing out of the war, \$6,187,273,385. The principal items of the war expenditures are the following: Interest on the public debt, \$1,764,350,198; pay of two and two-thirds years volunteers, \$1,040,102,702; subsistence of the Army, \$381,417,518; clothing of the Army, \$345,543,889; Army transportation, \$336,793,885; purchase of horses, \$126,072,423; other Quartermaster expenditures, in round numbers, \$230,000,000; Army pensions, \$407,429,193; bounties, (including additional bounties under the act of 1866,) \$140,281,178; and, in round numbers, the following: Refunded to states for war expenses, \$41,000,000; purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars, \$76,000,000; expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue, \$113,000,000; expenses of national loans and currency, \$51,523,000; premiums, \$59,738,000. The war expenditures for the Navy (including about \$74,500,000 for pay and \$35,500,000 for Navy pensions) aggregate about \$412,000,000. Among the other detailed items of expenditures growing out of the war are \$5,243,034, for national cemeteries, \$8,546,185 for support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and \$88,000 for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, the scene of President Lincoln's assassination.

A Paris dispatch says: "The Prefects of departments in which Jesuit establishments are situated were received by the Minister of the Interior for verbal instructions respecting the execution of the decrees against unauthorized religious societies. The Minister told the Prefects to make a clear distinction between Jesuit and other unauthorized orders. Jesuits are not to be invited like others, they have themselves authorized, but are ordered to dissolve, and on the 30th of June the Company of Jesus must disappear and vacate all establishments now occupied. For teaching establishments, however, the respite is prolonged till the 31st of August. The other unauthorized orders will receive, before the 30th inst., official summons to declare whether they intend submitting to the decrees. Several Prefects expressed the conviction few of the orders would hand in their statutes. The Minister said he was of the same opinion, but he believed there would be exceptions."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have ordered twelve sleeping cars built, to be placed on their lines on Oct. 1 next. The contract of this company with the Pullman Sleeping Car Company expiring with that date, the Baltimore and Ohio will run its own sleepers. The new cars will be in elegance and comfort comport with the established enterprise of the passenger department of the Baltimore and Ohio.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1880.

CAPT. INGALLS'S STORY.

The Dead Sea Serpent he Saw off Monhegan Island

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, June 8.

Yesterday morning our reporter learned that Capt. M. D. Ingalls, of the schooner Chalcidion, lying at Rumery's wharf, had actually seen the big "sea-serpent" off Monhegan Island, a few days ago. The hardy mariner grinned a little when the reporter told him he had come to interview him about the big snake he was reported to have lately seen, but asserted the story was not far from the truth. The Captain then went on to tell about the strange thing he recently saw, substantially as follows: "Last Saturday, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, we were slowly sailing past Monhegan, there being very little wind, about 20 miles southwest of the island, when we caught sight of what looked like a large schooner floating bottom up. As the object lay almost dead ahead, we made directly for it, but before we got very close a Cape Ann schooner lay to and sent a boat's crew to inspect what now plainly appeared to be a monstrous creature of some species or other. We finally hove to, about a ship's length off, and took a leisurely survey of the thing. It was dead, and floated on the water, with its belly, of a dirty brown color, up. Its head was at least 20 feet long, and about 10 feet through at the thickest point. About midway of the body, which was, I should guess, about 40 feet long, were two fins, of a clear white, each about 12 feet in length. The body seemed to taper from the back of the head down to the size of a small log, distinct from the whole, and the end had nothing that looked like a fluke. The shape of the creature's head was more like a tierce than anything I can liken it to. I have seen almost all kinds of shapes that can be found in these waters, but never saw the like of this before. Two years ago, off Seguin, I saw shooting through the water a thing which, I think, resembled this creature considerably, but I didn't get close enough to it to say for certain. The men from the Cape Ann schooner got on this dead creature, and one of the boys cut a double shackle on its belly, which for all the world looked like the bottom of a schooner covered with barnacles and seaweed by the weather. We should have towed the thing to Portland had there been any wind, but as there wasn't, we steered away and left it. What sort of a sea monster this was I can't say for sure, but in my opinion it was the original 'sea serpent,' which has been seen once in a while for years past, and which, when alive, was too swift a swimmer for any sailing vessel to get alongside of."

Republican State Convention.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.

The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

U. W. GRANDY, Chairman.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

Second Congressional District Convention - Rooms Republican Executive Committee, Second District of North Carolina - Goldsboro, N. C. March 24th, 1880.

The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Goldsboro, on the 1st day of July, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent this district in the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and to nominate a Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the convention must be regularly delegated by a county convention called by their several county committees. The following are the counties composing the Congressional District, with the number of delegates and alternates to which each is entitled:

Counties.	Delegates.	Alternates.
Craven	2	2
Edgecombe	2	2
Greene	1	2
Halifax	2	2
Johns	1	1
Swain	1	1
Northampton	2	2
Warren	2	2
Wayne	2	2
Wilson	1	1

The county committees, of the above named counties, are requested to call a county convention in time to insure their counties being represented in the District Convention.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee.

OLANDO HUBBS, Chairman.

E. E. SMITH, Secretary.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. sept. 28-1880.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC (WHITE).

St. John Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 318, F. & A. M., meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meets 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Council No. 4, R. and O. M., meets 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Union Lodge No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets every Thursday evening.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 1st and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

I. O. O. F.

North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 153, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Sto. wall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 23, meets 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. O. G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. 61, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their hall on Prince a between front and Second streets.

MASONIC (COLOR.)

St. John Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Third Cross streets.

Giblin Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and Water streets.

May 15-17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left upon one something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the Impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS., on the wrapper.

Test upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Dec 8-17

U can make money faster as work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the inductions. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address T. A. J. August, Maine.

SUMNER LODGE, NO 43,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

I. O. O. G. S. and D. S.

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P. S.

mch 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to exertion or business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Frequent Urination, and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently EPILEPTIC Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system - which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

Rheumatism, Spasmodic, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill Health, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Deafness, Decline, Lumbago, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary

Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

nov. 23-17

RAILROADS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, March 21, 1880, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTHERN.

12:00 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Aiken (via Charleston), Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

5:30 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, daily. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.

10:35 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Weldon, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah. Stops at Manchester, Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

3:30 A. M., FREIGHT TRAIN daily (except Sunday), passenger car attached. All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9:00 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE, Superintendent.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, (W & W R R.) daily at 5:50 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

Leave Richmond at 5 p. m. " 8:12 a. m.

Arrive at Washington at 9:25 p. m. and 1:10 p. m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Baltimore at 11:10 p. m. and 3:05 p. m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Philadelphia at 3:55 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at New York at 6:45 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 8:50 a. m. trains to New York, and on the 8:40 p. m. trains to Washington.

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road and via Goldsboro, Weldon, Richmond or Petersburg, and also to Summer Resorts of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via Wilmington and Columbia.

For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards containing all needed information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Wilson, Weldon, Tarboro and Goldsboro.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent.

June 6

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road.

For Tickets, Price Lists, and Time Cards containing all needed information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Florence, Sumter or Columbia.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent.

June 6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 19-17

Sign of the Show Case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RALEIGH

Christian Advocate,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

BLACK & REID.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is the organ of about 60,000 Methodists in North Carolina, and has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It gives the markets, secular and religious news. It is a weekly, eight-page, religious, family newspaper. Only \$2.00 per annum. Subscribe at once. Advertisers rates liberal.

Proposals for Fresh Beef and Mutton

Headquarters Department of the South, Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, NEWPORT BARRACKS, NEWPORT, N. C., April 21, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPlicate, will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, May 29, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may be present, for furnishing and delivering to the post, the Fresh Beef and Mutton required for issue at the above mentioned post, from July 1, 1880, until June 30, 1881, inclusive, or for such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct. Proposals for each article must be separate and independent. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

Blank proposals and information as to the conditions of the required written contracts and bonds will be furnished upon application to the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the post.

Proposals containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for (name of article)," and addressed to the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the post.

J. W. BARRIGER, Major and C. S. U. S. A., Chief Com. of Subs.

may 9-1880-61

New Coal & Wood Yard

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

POWELL & MORRISON,

nov 17 Water, bet. Orange and Ann St.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. - It is Purely Vegetable. - It never Debilitates. - It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT.

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its healthy action causes Bileous Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Scurvy, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from malarial influences. It purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice for more than 35 years, and by the public, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 Broadway, New York City.

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

may 18-17.

THIS is to give notice that on the 3d day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District, North Carolina, against the estate of Thomas C. McElhenry, of

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1880.

PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL TO GOD.

"I have been using your Compound Oxygen Treatment" writes Judge S. L. Bryan, of Salem, Ill., "for nearly two months, and am profoundly grateful to God and you for the benefits derived from its use. I have been for more than thirty years a sufferer from nervous disorders. Overwork and sedentary habits as a college student brought me into difficulty. Later in life professional labors added dyspepsia to my nervous calamity, and I have been a great sufferer for many years. My sleep has been bad, and I have had much irregularity in the action of the heart. * * * The gas has nearly relieved the disturbed heart-action, and my sleep is becoming as sweet and protracted as in early life. * * * I shall always remember you with gratitude, and appreciate the blessings of a progressive investigation which brings such results. I think you may congratulate yourselves that you stand in the front of a new medical advance that is to effect a permanent revolution in the treatment of disease." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which contains the record of remarkable cures in chronic diseases, sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Pallen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Whitaker Case—A Contradiction. In regard to the statement printed yesterday that in the report which he made to the secretary of war Martin I. Townsend gave a history of what he had done before the court, and thought it was no longer necessary for him to attend the inquiry, as he was satisfied that Whitaker was himself the guilty party, Secretary Ramsey says: "There is not one word of truth in this, further than that Mr. Townsend made a report. In that report he did not express an opinion pro or con. He simply reported to the department the part he took in the examination of witnesses before the court, which was proper, as he was selected by the war department to go to West Point. The statement is ridiculous and without foundation whatever."

Courier Journal: There is a negro woman in Emanuel county, Ga., known as Hannah Rountree, who was a grandmother at the age of twenty-six years. She gave birth to a girl when only thirteen years old, and the daughter when about that age became a mother herself. Judge Phister, Congressman from Kentucky, to whom was referred the facial contest for the seats of Sapp and Carpenter, of Ohio, has just completed his report. He holds that the Democratic claimants have no cases.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the world's great remedy for colds, coughs, consumption, and all affections of the lungs and throat.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 27 cents per gallon for regular packages, with small sales reported at that price. Later, 200 casks changed hands at 27 cents, closing firm at the latter figure.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 05 for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained, with sales of 1,000 bbls at quotations. Also sales of 60 bbls of fine rosins at \$3 00 for N Extra Pale, and \$3 74 for W Window Glass.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1 25 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market closed steady at \$1 60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 40 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.57 and closed firm at 11.62; September opened at 11.25 and closed firm at 11.31. The following were the official quotations here:

Receipts.		
Cotton,	1 bales	
Spirits Turpentine	372 casks	
Rosin,	1,250 bbls	
Tar,	10 bbls	
Crude Turpentine.	614 bbls	

Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 27 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported later of 500 casks at 26 1/2 cents.

Rosin.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 05 for Strained, and \$1 12 1/2 for Good Strained, without reported transactions.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1 25 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at \$1 60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 40 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations, closing at \$1 60 1/2.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.73 and closed weak at 11.60; September opened at 11.31 and closed weak at 11.17. The following were the official quotations here:

Receipts.		
Ordinary,	9 cts	1 lb
Good Ordinary,	10 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 1/2 "	"
Low Middling,	11 "	"
Middling,	11 1/2 "	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4 "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales
Spirits Turpentine	180 casks
Rosin,	287 bbls.
Tar,	63 "
Crude turpentine.	63 "

Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages, and advanced later in the day to 25 1/2 cents, at which price 500 casks changed hands.

Rosin.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 05 for Strained and \$1 12 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales of 25 bbls of Low Pale at \$2 50 per bbl.

Tar.—The market opened firm at \$1 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, closing at \$1 35, with small sales at the advance.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.50 and closed steady at 11.58; August opened at 11.20 and closed steady at 11.25. The following were the official quotations here:

Receipts.		
Ordinary,	9 cts	1 lb
Good Ordinary,	10 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 1/2 "	"
Low Middling,	11 "	"
Middling,	11 1/2 "	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4 "	"

Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 27 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 120 casks at that price, being an advance of 1/2 cent on last reports.

Rosin.—The market was irregular at \$1 05 for Strained and \$1 10 1/2 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at \$1 10; also of 175 do fine rosins at \$2 75 for M Pale, \$2 87 1/2 for N Extra Pale, and \$3 74 for W Window Glass. Strained and Good Strained are quoted on Change at \$1 05 1/2 and 1 1/2 bid.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.53 and closed barely steady at 11.54; September opened at 11.27 and closed barely steady at 11.22. The following were the official quotations here:

Receipts.		
Ordinary,	9 cts	1 lb
Good Ordinary,	10 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 1/2 "	"
Low Middling,	11 "	"
Middling,	11 1/2 "	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4 "	"

Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 25 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, but later in the afternoon a reaction took place, and 400 casks changed hands at quotations, closing firm.

Rosin.—The market opened firm at \$1 05 for Strained and \$1 12 1/2 for Good Strained, closing with \$1 12 1/2 offered for Good Strained and \$1 15 asked. No sales to report.

Tar.—Market for this article was firm at \$1 75 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 40 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 50 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.58 and closed steady at 11.62; September opened at 11.21 and closed steady at 11.27. The following were the official quotations here:

Receipts.		
Ordinary,	9 cts	1 lb
Good Ordinary,	10 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 1/2 "	"
Low Middling,	11 "	"
Middling,	11 1/2 "	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4 "	"

Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 25 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, with stock light and no sales to report.

Rosin.—The market was firm at \$1 07 1/2 for Strained and strong at \$1 12 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales of small lots of Strained reported at \$1 07 1/2, and 1,000 do Good Strained at \$1 12 1/2. Also sales of 50 bbls B at \$1 05, and 14 do I Extra No. 1 at \$2 00 per bbl.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1 87 1/2 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 1 1/2 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.60 and closed firm at 11.73; September opened at 11.28 and closed firm at 11.30. The following were the official quotations here:

Receipts.		
Ordinary,	9 cts	1 lb
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Strict Good Ordinary,	10 1/2 "	"
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Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 27 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported later of 500 casks at 26 1/2 cents.

Rosin.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 05 for Strained, and \$1 12 1/2 for Good Strained, without reported transactions.

Tar.—The market was firm at \$1 25 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

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RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales
Spirits Turpentine	180 casks
Rosin,	287 bbls.
Tar,	63 "
Crude turpentine.	63 "

Spirits Turpentine.—The market opened firm at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages, and advanced later in the day to 25 1/2 cents, at which price 500 casks changed hands.

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Tar.—The market opened firm at \$1 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, closing at \$1 35, with small sales at the advance.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally unchanged. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.50 and closed steady at 11.58; August opened at 11.20 and closed steady at 11.25. The following were the official quotations here:

Receipts.		
Ordinary,	9 cts	1 lb
Good Ordinary,	10 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10 1/2 "	"
Low Middling,	11 "	"
Middling,	11 1/2 "	"
Good Middling,	11 3/4 "	"

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